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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1873. NO. 201.

FIRST EDITION.

BRIDGE HORROR

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT DIXON, ILLINOIS.

Over Ninety Persons Drowned, While Assembled to Witness the Rite of Baptism.

DIXON, Ill., May 4.—A terrible accident, involving a great loss of life, occurred here this afternoon. The rite of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches here at a point in Rock river, just below the Truesdale iron bridge. About two hundred persons, including many ladies and a number of children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony. Suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below. The scene which ensued was indescribably terrible. All the struggling victims rushed instinctively to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other large crowds of people on the banks rushed wildly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Others more self possessed speedily brought ropes, planks and boats and went noisily to work to rescue the living and recover the dead. Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell were so near the shore that they were able to reach the bank without assistance, while others were fortunately within reach of those on shore; but up to 6 P. M. a large number had been taken from the river, and it is almost certain that fifty more corpses still under the wreck of the bridge. Twenty-four were rescued alive, but more or less injured, some fatally.

The following is a partial list of the dead so far as known now: Miss Catharine Foley, Mrs. J. W. Leslie, Miss Mary Leslie, Mrs. Joseph Langdon, Kent, Miss Bessie Barne, Mrs. carpenter, Ogle, and Rock Stackpole, Mrs. C. W. Kreiner, Mrs. Benjamin Coleman, Miss Catharine Mahoney, Miss Nettie Hill, Mrs. Henry Sutman, Mrs. Dr. Hoffman, Miss Kittie Sterling, Mrs. J. Wagner, Mrs. Thos. Waite, J. P. Dannerelli, Jay Mason, Miss Beerbergey, Finch, Hain, Miss Emily Denning, Finch, Hamby, Miss Ida Drew, Miss Wm. Cook, Mary Wilson, Nochonse, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, Miss Irene Bissell, Miss Mary Cook, Miss James Gosbie, Miss Lizzie Mahon, Miss Martha Page, Miss Drinkwater.

The following were injured: Mrs. P. M. Alexander, arm broken and injured internally; Miss Burns, Arkadelphia, injured; Sarah E. Pierce, Mrs. Capt. Smith, Mrs. Daniel Cherry, fatally; Mrs. Charles Murray, Elma Cushington, Mrs. Jones, Jennie Cann, &c., Mrs. Ada Cline, Dr. C. J. Roy-monds, Mrs. John H. Moore, Mrs. S. W. Whitmore, attorney; five children of Jr. Simmons, Mr. Hoffman, Miss Thatcher, Miss Hagerling, John Wasserwerth and two children, Miss Kelly and Mr. Hall.

Midnight.—9 o'clock the hour no other bodies of victims of the bridge disaster have been recovered at this hour, but several are reported to have been picked up at Sterling, six miles below, and doubtless the swift current has borne others down the river. The general estimate of the number of the lost amounts to from 90 to 100. As stated in previous dispatches thirty-one bodies have been recovered from the wreck before dark. Five other bodies floating down past the city have not been recovered. There are therefore supposed to be at least fifty bodies still imbedded in those of the timbers under the wreck of the bridge. The bridge was of iron of the Howe truss pattern and had five spans of one hundred feet each above the water, which at this point is from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Only two spans—the end spans—fell. The three middle spans are still standing, but in such a position that they will probably have to fall when the wreck of the end spans is cleared away. Workmen are busily engaged getting up derricks with which to raise the fallen span, and missing arrangements to secure the bodies beneath.

It is also stated that there were about 300 people on the bridge at the time of the accident, and more than that number on the adjoining bank, it being fenced at the time of the accident. The most of the people were gathered at either end of the structure, though a large number were near the centre, some of the latter remained where they were when the crash came and others made towards shore only to be swept. Several men jumped from their precarious resting place into the river and made to the shore. Two boys were also seen wading on the middle spans and are still there, there being no way to take them off. There were a number of remarkable escapes of children, of whom there were probably not less than fifty on the bridge when it went down. One little boy, about thirteen years old, was caught by both feet in the iron rigging of one of the fallen spans and hung head down by his legs broken, but by sheer strength to pull one of his boots off, bring the sole of it to the surface, then cut his boot with his knife ripped the other boot from the foot of the wounded leg, and then, crippled as he was, swam ashore. Two little girls were seen standing side by side and went down together; as they went down the one on the outside threw the other by her dress with one hand and with the other clung to a portion of the iron work and lifting her to it got her by the hair of the head and there were both taken off by a boat. There is so much excitement and confusion that it is impossible to get to procure more definite information in regard to the number lost, but the estimate given above is believed to be nearly correct. No attempt will be made to recover any more bodies until morning, as the completion of the derricks and other appliances.

THE INDIANS.

Indications of Hostility Among the Tribes in Washington Territory—What Commissioner Brunot Thinks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The Secretary of the Interior yesterday received the following telegram from Governor Ferry, of Washington Territory:

"There are strong indications of hostility among the Indians in the Upper Columbia country. Chief Moses have probably visited them. The settlers have called upon me for arms. There are none in the Territory. I await instructions."

The telegram was referred to Acting Secretary Rogerson, who authorizes the issue of arms on the Territory's quota for militia, on requisition of the Governor, who must understand that the general government in no way authorizes any militia operations not instituted by its order and under its direction and control.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Commissioners, gave as his opinion to-day that the recent outbreaks of treacherous Indians here are groundless, and that nearly all the late reports of hostile outrages are false. He says the settlers themselves were largely to blame for the present outcry against the Indians, expressed his approval of the policy of President Grant, and said that four years of such policy had proved its efficacy. For, except a few petulant letters, the Indians had been peaceable. His opinion is also confirmed by the fact that General Sheridan's ideas of the proper treatment of Indians were in accord with those of President Grant.

COMPLETE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE LAST FIGHT WITH THE MODOCS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—No further movement of troops of the Lava Beds has been made to-day. To-day at Gillem's headquarters. The following report of the killed, wounded and missing in the last fight has been received from Assistant Surgeon C. DeWitt:

Wounded—Private Jos. Broderick, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in the left thigh, flesh wound; private Matthew Murphy, Company C, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball in left shoulder, fracturing scapula; private Jas. McMillan, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in the left thigh, flesh wound; private John P. Gifford, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in the back of the thigh, flesh wound; Corporal Jas. Moore, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in the hand and fracture of the bones of the finger; Sergeant Martin Kennedy, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball in the right elbow and fracture, several pieces of bone removed; private Thomas Kane, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball in both thighs; private John Higgins, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in left thigh and right shoulder, flesh wound; private Francisco Bola, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in left leg, flesh wound; private George Endewater, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball in left leg, flesh wound; private Wm. Mosier, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in left leg, flesh wound; private James P. Butler, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball in left leg, flesh wound; private Wm. Mosier, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in left leg, flesh wound; private James Mc-Laughlin, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in left leg, flesh wound; private Thomas Foot, had extracted; Sergeant August Preack, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball in right arm and thumb; Sergeant M. Kelly, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, ball in left leg and fractured; private Wm. F. Benham, Company K, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball in right arm, flesh wound; private Daniel Sheehan, three arm pieces of bone removed; Lieutenant Gen. Wm. Wallace, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, recovered from the wreck before dark. Five other bodies floating down past the wreck and have not yet been recovered. There are therefore supposed to be at least five bodies still imbedded in those of the timbers under the wreck of the bridge. The bridge was of iron of the Howe truss pattern and had five spans of one hundred feet each above the water, which at this point is from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Only two spans—the end spans—fell. The three middle spans are still standing, but in such a position that they will probably have to fall when the wreck of the end spans is cleared away. Workmen are busily engaged getting up derricks with which to raise the fallen span, and missing arrangements to secure the bodies beneath.

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NEW YORK.

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IMPORTANT BANK CASE.

The First National bank of Lyons, Iowa, has just received a verdict for $53,000 against the Ocean National bank, of New York. Three trials were had, both sides being represented by a large array of counsel. By the failure of the Ocean bank, in June, 1869, securities belonging to the Lyons bank were lost, hence the suit. Judge Larremore charged the jury that if the Ocean bank was guilty of gross negligence the plaintiff could recover. This is the first case of the character which has been tried in this country or England, and is considered of great importance to banks, bankers and lawyers.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The strike of coopers against the importation and use of Portland, Maine, barrels by employers, has been successful. It lasted but one day. The main object of the movement was to induce non-union coopers in Portland, Saco and other places to join the society. In order to bring this about, similar strikes had been ordered by the International Union, to take place wherever these Eastern barrels are used. Monitors have been appointed for every shop in the country, who will report the condition of affairs at regular intervals, to the President and officers of the Chief Lodge.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The strike of shoemakers is almost over. Twelve first-class shops, out of a total of thirteen, are paying the prices, and most of the second and third class employers have agreed on the demands of the cordwins.

NEW MASONIC CONSTITUTION.

The Masonic lodges are discussing the new constitution, which is to be voted on by the Grand Lodge in June. The constitution does not meet with general approbation.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY.

The Health Department reports finding, at 37 Essex street, to-day, Mrs. Cassidy in bed dead from small-pox, an infant beside the body, crying piteously from hunger, while on the floor in drunken stupor lay the husband and father.

ACCIDENT BY STEAMER.

Robert Blenkins, on trial for the murder of his wife, made another attempt at suicide last night.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASE.

The case of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company against Collector of the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District, to enjoin the Collector from further seizure and sale of property of the company to satisfy an assessment of twenty-five million dollars of taxes, was before Judge Woodruff to-day, in the United States District Court. The Judge reserved his decision for a few days, and ordered both sides as to the illegality of the assessment and the jurisdiction of the Court.

THE FUNERAL OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. James Brooks took place this afternoon, in Grace church, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. Robert Holden, officiating. The body since its arrival from Washington had lain in state in the right alcove of the church, and during the day was viewed by crowds of citizens. The casket consisted of rosewood, covered with black cloth, and was ornamented with silver. Floral decorations were beautiful and the church was crowded. Among those present were representatives from all prominent journals. Attaches of the *Express* attended in a body. Several hundred telegrams of condolence were present, as also deputations from Tammany Society, Arcadian Club and other organizations. By the express desire of the family of the deceased all attempts at display was omitted. The following pall-bearers acted as pall bearers: Mitchell Sedam, Cornelius Dubois, Royal Phelps, Horace F. Clark, Francis Skiddy, John D. Jones, Geo. Opdyke and W. H. Tracy. The body will be taken to-morrow to the high altar, when the solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal church appointed for the occasion was performed. No funeral oration was pronounced. At the conclusion of the service the casket containing the body was carried out to the main aisle and placed in a hearse. The funeral procession was formed in front of the church and proceeded to Hamilton Ferry. The streets in the neighborhood of the church were lined with spectators. The remains were interred in the Rosewood cemetery, in the family vault.

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FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama Quieted—Continued Earthquake at San Salvador—The Nicaraguan Exploring Expedition—Witnesses in the Tichborne Case—Town in Peru Destroyed by a Landslide.

PANAMA, April 26.—Affairs in Panama have settled into a state of apparent tranquility. The Santa Recopo and Liga Liberal have disbanded, but will remain so until it is known how the rest of the state takes to the sudden change of government that has taken place. It is not likely, however, that there will be any armed hostility, as the people *are*, and matters will go on to the satisfaction of Liberals.

SALVADOR, April 24.—Reports from San Salvador with respect to the earthquakes which ruined the city, state that shocks still continue. All that the Government Palace, which survived the great shock which laid the city in ruins, had also given way and fallen in the ground. A great many people have been injured and many lost their reason. It is doubtful whether the shocks will prevent the inhabitants determination to rebuild the capital on the same site.

NICARAGUA, April 26.—Information up to date of the 18th ult., goes to show that the United States exploring expedition, having completed the survey of the lake, was now occupied in examining the capacities of San Juan river. All the necessary measurements and observations of the country had been made along the river between the lake and the mouth, and the report would be presented to Congress in July.

CHILI, April 24.—Thomas Castro and the widow Dr. Antiles, both residents of Valipilla, are about to proceed to England to witness in the Tichborne case. The real Sir Roger lived some time in the Castro family. Bernardo Castro, brother of Thomas, left at Mendoza on the 20th ult. The sum of $15,000 is to be dedicated to a building for the International Exhibition which will take place in 1875.

PERU, April 24.—A great calamity has fallen on a town in Huancabamba, through the fall of earth from a neighboring mountain. Forty-four houses were destroyed and thirty-six persons perished. The ground was much shattered. The river was dammed up the river and the destructive effects of inundation were expected to be added to other misfortunes.

Bishop of Newark, N. J., Consecrated.

NEWARK, N. J., May 4.—Rev. Dr. M. A. Carrigan was consecrated Bishop of Newark in the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-day. The altar was decorated with flowers. The procession from the Episcopal residence included Archbishops McCloskey and Bailey, Bishops Laughlin of Brooklyn, Mcquaid of Rochester, Loughlin of Wilmington, Wood of Philadelphia, Dr. Grosselaurt of Burlington, McFarland of Hartford, Hendricks of Providence, Ryan of Buffalo, Duhig of Portland, Me., and twenty-four other prelates and acolytes in robes. They entered the church at 10:30 and occupied the sanctuary. Archbishop McCloskey was commissioned to perform the ceremonial was performed. Bishop Mcquaid preached the consecration sermon, in which the powers and the duties of Bishops as successors of the apostles. He reviewed the unfriendly acts against the Church in Europe and this country recently, and defended the school policy in this country.

STATE NEWS.

Two young women, both married, were arrested and confined in the Reading lock-up, last week, for cruelly treating a hired horse.

Samuel Williams, an old and respected farmer of Center township, Beaver county, committed suicide on Tuesday of last week, by hanging himself in the spring house on his farm. Financial embarrassments led him to the act.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: Messrs. Lowry, Kreitzberger & Sons have struck three veins of coal on their land recently purchased from James Kinkead, Esq. The veins are six, seven and nine feet. It is on their land close by the furnace.

The birds on the fruit trees in Camden county have not been much injured by the frosts.

The Rev. Mr. Christy, pastor of the Shenandoah Catholic Church, is lying dangerously ill at his home.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says: A horrible story comes to us from Hickory Run. Some weeks ago a son of Jacob Blakely, who lives on the Tobyhanna, disappeared very mysteriously. It was thought he had run away from home. Last week portions of a body supposed to be his were found on a stump near the bank of the river, in the belief that he was drowned and his body jammed to pieces by logs at the time of high water.

Amilcar Gitlin, aged thirty years, died very suddenly, in Harrisburg, on Friday, of heart disease.

Attorney General Dimmick, whose health has been somewhat shaken by close attention to business, sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe, hoping to be benefited by travel and change of climate.

Robert L. Quinn, aged twenty-two years, was drowned in Crum creek, Chester county, on Monday last. He attempted to ford the stream with a fix and fell into the water.

Aaron Bradshaw died at his residence in Woodcock township, Crawford county, on the 26th ult., of the infirmities of old age. He was born in 1781, in Chester county, but had lived in Crawford county for thirty-five years. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

The report that a new horse disease had appeared in Philadelphia, is pronounced unfounded.

Stombach Geger, a boy aged about seven years, residing in Lancaster county, was thrown from a horse he was riding on Thursday evening and killed. His skull was fractured.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Nearly, or quite, twelve hundred thousand dollars worth of manufactured and materials are said to be now held on hand by the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, at their various works.

Eli Kratzer is a missing young man from Bridgeport, Clearfield county. He had sold at Brookville a lot of farm stuff and departed for his home with his money, but has not yet reached there.

Despite the croakings of orchardists, the indications for a splendid peach crop are good in most sections of the State.

Huntingdon has been divided into four wards.

Bellefonte proposes to give a bonus of $10,000 for the erection of new car shops in that place.

A wagon, loaded with tombstones, was going up to Sandy Valley Cemetery, Jonestown, on Friday, when the bank of the river gave way, and horse, wagon and contents all went into the water. Slight damage. It happened near the outer gate of the cemetery.

The jury in the case of Daniel Ambler, on trial, at Hollidaysburg, for the murder of James Estep, on the 4th of July last, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

An old shell, one of the trophies of Gettysburg, was thrown into a cupola at Shippensburg, lately, causing a lot of scrap iron, when an explosion took place which created much consternation, but did no particular damage.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Saturday says: The steel rail mill of the Cambria Iron Company will suspend operations from to-day (Saturday) until Thursday, for the purpose of allowing time to re-line various fires, &c.

The Grand Lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias of this State, will convene at Reading on the 3d of July, to remain in session five days.

William A. Maguire, who shot and killed Maggie Sieet, in the Conshocken Theater, Philadelphia, in 1871, has been pardoned by the Governor and released from the Eastern Penitentiary. He had but a short time to serve.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, variable southwesterly and southerly winds, diminishing pressure and rising temperature and generally clear weather, becoming partly cloudy and warmer. For New England and Canada, southwesterly winds, generally clear and warmer weather, with diminishing pressure. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, fair weather, partly cloudy weather and falling barometer. For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, light to fresh northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain. For the Lower Lakes, and thence to West Virginia and Ohio, winds, mostly fresh easterly winds, partly cloudy weather and falling barometer. For the Upper Lakes, northwestward to the lower Ohio and lower Missouri valleys, southerly and southerly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

May 4, 1873—10:18 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	56	Northeast.	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	56	Calm.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich.	52	Calm.	Fair.
Keokuk, Ia.	56	Southeast.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	56	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	56	Northeast.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	57	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	63	Southeast.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	58	South.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	48	Calm.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	62	Northeast.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	58	East.	Fair.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nominations at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, May 5, 1873.

At the Democrat City Convention held in City Hall to-night, the following nominations were made: For Mayor, Chas. Case; City Clerk, Sam F. Freeman; Treasurer, Jno. Droegemeyer, no opposition; for City Marshal, Chas. M. Fregger; for Assessor, Louis Jocque.

The Faction Fight in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 5.—The Directors and Superintendents of the Penitentiary, appointed by the bogus Board of Public Works of West Va., after ineffectual attempts to obtain possession called in side counsel, and it is judged they have concluded to seek redress from the Legislature, as the Governor, Jacobs declines and the legislates have sought to evade. When the Constitution was formed last summer it conferred large appointing powers upon the Governor, and the dominant party in the Legislature of last winter, in order to make a million dollars of taxes, was before Judge Woodruff to-day, in the United States District Court. The Judge reserved his decision for a few days, and ordered both sides as to the illegality of the assessment and the jurisdiction of the Court.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

RUSH OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Gen. Sherman and the Modoos.

GEN. DAVIS AT THE LAVA BEDS.

Pennsylvania Crops and Cattle.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1873.

The Government Printing office at present is doing a prodigious amount of work, in anticipation of the going into effect of the law abolishing the franking privilege. There are just fifty-seven days left before that measure of practical reform will commence, and in view of this fact the full force of the printing and binding departments of that immense concern is now engaged on the matter on hand, and the rapidity with which the public documents are set up, put through the press, and bound, is simply amazing. On a single day last week no less than ten thousand volumes were turned out at the bindery alone. In addition to the messages and documents, and which are well up to many reports of the heads of the departments, there are several special government publications which are to be completed before the first of July. The most important of these are the second and third volumes of the ninth census, the last of which is now being delivered, and the compendium of the census, an octavo of about eight hundred pages, and of which one hundred thousand copies were ordered at the last session of Congress. Four additional volumes of the State Department, reports, containing a reprint of some portions of the Alabama case and the proceedings of the Geneva arbitration, are to be finished forthwith. Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer, and his active friends, Mr. Boyle, of the composing room, and Mr. Roberts, of the bindery, say the heavy work will be off their hands within the specified time. The office will then give its summer quarters.

An Error Corrected.

A telegraphic error in one of these dispatches represented General Sherman as emphatically approving of paying a bounty for Modoc scalps. It is due to that officer to make a special correction, so as to prevent an erroneous impression. The General is opposed to any such measures as beneath the profession of a soldier. The same dispatch gave the reasons why.

Minister to Japan.

It is understood that a successor to Mr. DeLong, United States Minister to Japan, will be appointed upon the return of the President.

The Secretary of War.

General Belknap has telegraphed to the War Department that he will visit his home, at Keokuk, Iowa, before his return to Washington. He will therefore not arrive here till about May 15th.

Special Envoy to Vienna.

Sidney Webster, son-in-law of Secretary Fish, sailed for Vienna yesterday to inquire into the affairs of the reconstructed Austrian bank.

Gen. Canby's Successor.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has informed the General of the army of his arrival at the lava beds. He says he will carefully examine into the situation and the nature of the conflict before taking active steps. He will probably be ten days or two weeks before the army will again meet the Modocs.

Treaty Ratified.

Information has been received here of the ratification of the supplemental treaty extending the United States and Mexican Claims Commission by the Mexican Cortes. Senor Zamacona, the new diplomatic Mexican Commissioner in place of Guzman.

The Condition of Crops and Cattle in Pennsylvania.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for April gives much valuable information respecting the crops and live stock. Owing to the condition of the winter wheat, it says: On the first week of April a considerable portion of the northern belt of the winter wheat area was covered with snow. The condition of that which was visible gave promise of generally excellent prospects for injury, leaving the crop subject to the meteorological vicissitudes of April. In the Middle States a great improvement in the condition of the plant was everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In many counties of Pennsylvania the ground was generally covered with snow; an aggregate snow fall of six feet is reported in Wayne, in Eastern Pennsylvania. In favorable situations, and there were drifts 12 feet deep. Very few reports indicate unfavorable condition, including those of Adams county, Huntingdon, and the Juniata river valley, where "thrown out" to some extent by the late cold weather. The fruit buds are somewhat injured by the fly, in Adams the prospect is "better than for some years;" the crops remaining there and throughout the State are "considerably seldom better" in Pike; "very promising" in Cumberland; in Northumberland "better than in the autumn that it was pastured down;" and favorable returns come from Wyoming, Lebanon, Erie, Wayne, Lancaster, Lycoming, Huntingdon, Mercer, Lehigh, Cameron, Chester, Lycoming, Tioga, and nearly all other counties.

The condition of the cattle is reported as follows: York: Poor, on account of scarcity of hay. Cumberland: Better than usual. Feed plenty and cattle scarce. Dauphin: Poor, owing to feeding all last winter, with scarcity of hay, but corn fodder plenty and the cattle are improving. Lebanon: Better than ever before. Feed plenty and cattle scarce. Lancaster: Very good. Owing to the high prices of hay and low price of grain, more grain than usual has been fed. Lehigh: Better than was expected. Cheap corn and better care.

Of the sheep, in Pike, "many sheep raising counties, the report says: Cumberland: Better than for many years. Bucks: Very good; less hay and more grain fed. Indiana: Fine. Lehigh: Number of lambs is wonderful, but hard for raising them. Union: Poor.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to day were as follows: Currency $6,001,360; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $5,000,000; coin, $73,121,505, including $24,977,000 in gold certificates; legal tenders outstanding, $357,160,308.

WILL OF MR. BROOKS.

The will of the late James Brooks has been admitted to probate. It was executed April 28, 1873, and a codicil made on the 30th. He bequeaths to his son James Wilton Brooks one half interest in Avenue 42, Washington, D. C., subject to a mortgage to be finished forthwith. Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer, and his active friends, Mr. Boyle, of the composing room, and Mr. Roberts, of the bindery, say the heavy work will be off their hands within the specified time. The office will then give its summer quarters.

An Error Corrected.

A telegraphic error in one of these dispatches represented General Sherman as emphatically approving of paying a bounty for Modoc scalps. It is due to that officer to make a special correction, so as to prevent an erroneous impression. The General is opposed to any such measures as beneath the profession of a soldier. The same dispatch gave the reasons why.

Minister to Japan.

It is understood that a successor to Mr. DeLong, United States Minister to Japan, will be appointed upon the return of the President.

The Secretary of War.

General Belknap has telegraphed to the War Department that he will visit his home, at Keokuk, Iowa, before his return to Washington. He will therefore not arrive here till about May 15th.

Special Envoy to Vienna.

Sidney Webster, son-in-law of Secretary Fish, sailed for Vienna yesterday to inquire into the affairs of the reconstructed Austrian bank.

Gen. Canby's Successor.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has informed the General of the army of his arrival at the lava beds. He says he will carefully examine into the situation and the nature of the conflict before taking active steps. He will probably be ten days or two weeks before the army will again meet the Modocs.

Treaty Ratified.

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CRIMES.

Burglary at Wooster, Ohio—One of the Parties Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., May 3, 1873.

About ten o'clock last night the boot and shoe store of Geo. H ll was entered by burglars, who were detected at their work and ran. Policeman Peter Seiter caught one of them, named John Johnson, white on the run, in an alley three blocks from the store; the other two escaping. In the prisoner's possession were two pairs of boots. Some ten pairs are missing, valued at seventy dollars. Johnson plead guilty before Mayor Henry this morning, but refused to divulge the names of his accomplices. He was bound over to the August court and sent to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail.

Escape of an Alleged Incendiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 3, 1873.

Scott Dingman, who stands charged with the crime of arson, in burning a block of buildings in Mayseville, Ind., last winter, last night made his escape from the officer having him in charge, and up to this time has not been captured. Officers are after him, and have a prospect of capturing him soon, as they have found his track.

Horrible Murder at Belleville, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—An account comes from Belleville, Illinois, of a deliberate and cold blooded murder committed there on Saturday night by Scribner, employed in the Belleville nail mill, who shot J. Lang while in bed with a shot gun, blowing his head almost from his body and scattering his brains over the bed and floor. It appears that Lang was engaged to be married to Scribner's sister. The latter was violently opposed to the match and committed the murder to prevent the marriage. Both men worked in the same mill and were room mates and bedfellows. Scribner fled after he committed the deed, and at last accounts had not been captured. Great excitement prevails in Belleville, hundreds of people being on the street and around the house in which the murder was committed. A report also comes from French Village, and of which one hundred thousand copies were ordered at the last session of Congress. Four additional volumes of the State Department, reports, containing a reprint of some portions of the Alabama case and the proceedings of the Geneva arbitration, are to be finished forthwith. Mr. Clapp, the Congressional printer, and his active friends, Mr. Boyle, of the composing room, and Mr. Roberts, of the bindery, say the heavy work will be off their hands within the specified time. The office will then give its summer quarters.

CASUALTIES.

Train Off the Track—Twenty Persons Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PRINCETON, IND., May 4, 1873.

An excursion train of two cars on L. N. A. and St. L. Railroad was thrown off the track one mile east of Princeton, Ind., at eight o'clock last night. Five persons were seriously and fifteen slightly injured.

FIRES.

Incendiarism at Cornie, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CORNIE, ILL., May 4, 1873.

The water mill of Geo. H. Hall, at this place, was destroyed by fire last night by an incendiary. Loss $20,000; no insurance.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Two Fatal Accidents on the Pennsylvania Road—Coroner's Inquests.

About twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the British consular messenger going from Pennsylvania Railroad ran over a laborer named Benjamin R. Thompson, near Braddock's Fields, and killed him instantly. Deceased was twenty-five years of age. It is said that the engine gave the usual signals by whistling, but Thompson continued walking on the track till struck by the engine. The train was stopped and the remains taken to the nearest station. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Another fatal accident occurred on Saturday, the body of Henry Barn was found upon the track of the

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873.

YESTERDAY the Directors of the Mercantile Library Association in Brooklyn initiated the experiment of opening the reading room of that institution on Sunday. The excellent results of the Sunday openings of libraries, reading rooms, and public galleries in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and other cities, are a sufficient guaranty of the wisdom of such measures.

We have received the April number of the report of the Department of Agriculture. According to this report the condition of the winter wheat up to the first of the month was generally favorable, though in some sections the plant had been injured by the severity of the winter. Upon the whole, however, the prospect, at present, is encouraging for a full average crop, both as to quantity and quality.

THERE'S trouble in the Constitutional Convention, according to the statement of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. Delegate T— represents Delegate W.'s coming into that potent, grave and reverend body dressed in fine broadcloth; but the latter gentleman is of opinion that his display of broadcloth is in better taste than that of the dirty linen of Delegate T—. This is very sad; and it's sincerely to be hoped that war'll not break out; it might result in the demolition of the temple constitutionally.

BEHOLD, how beautiful in political path ways are the feet of "Liberal" ingenuousness! The New York *Tribune* is grieved to its heart that the President should be absent from the Capital while the campaign against the Modocs is pending; while, not to be outdone in the exercise of critical acumen, the *World* lays the whole blame of the "Crispin strike" on the shoulders of the Administration and the Republican party. The next charge will probably be that the President and his supporters are solely responsible for the recent protracted season of unpropitious weather.

A GREAT question presented for the inventive mind to solve, is the discovery of some efficient means for the protection of iron vessels. Although the hulls of such ships are not damaged by the ship worm, it is found that a great mass of weeds and animals become attached, preventing the ship's free passage through the water. Many compositions have been used to prevent this fouling of the bottom, but none have been effectual. What remedy may be finally discovered it is of course impossible to state, but the subject would certainly seem to be worthy the careful attention of our scientific inventors.

HORNER confession is good for the soul. A Missouri correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sorrowfully admits that the Democratic party of that State is simply a temporary collocation of heterogeneous and warring materials, without fixed purpose or principle, not capable of being guided by any clear aim in the future, nor even able to unite its recollections and revenges; without a leader, and without that devotion to ideas which alone could enable a really strong man to lead them. This is an admirable diagnosis of the condition of the party at large. And yet neither the *Tribune* nor its auxiliaries appear to see that what is needed above all else is a dead animal contractor to take the carcass away.

INSTEAD of deciding upon the application to allow an appeal from the decision of Judge DURAND in the Louisiana case, the Supreme Court of the United States postponed the consideration of the motion until the fall term. A leading opposition journal characterizes this as a "cowardly evasion." Pray, in what manner? Counsel for the petitioners neglected to file any papers to sustain their application, and hence the Court had nothing but the bare application before it, and therefore could not act, however much it might have felt inclined to do so. Counsel was granted leave to file record and other papers in the case preliminary to its consideration, which was all that could be done. The enormous amount of obtusity which it sometimes takes to run a first-class Bourbon sheet is perfectly astonishing.

AN unusually sickly summer is predicted by members of the National Health Association. In New York both cholera and yellow fever are looked for, and preparations against the advent of these terrible scourges are being made accordingly. In our own city, however, not the slightest fears of disease in any form would seem to be entertained. Everywhere in our streets dirt appears to hold sway as a deity cleanliness to be spurned as an evil thing. Perhaps, if the proper authorities had any adequate conception of the amount of sickness which is generated during the heated term by the poisonous gases and the putrid stenches of the mile-long stretches of muck with which our thoroughfares abound, they might presently condescend to address themselves to the discharge of their long neglected duty.

HERETOFORE it has been customary with all railroads to print on free passes of every kind a disclaimer against liability for damages to the person accepting. The Supreme Court of the United States has, however, just rendered a decision which invalidates this stipulation, so far as regards that large class of passes granted "on account of freight," as for instance, drovers' tickets to return home free after having disposed of their cattle. In these cases the Court held the consideration to be obvious and the exceptions on the back to be of no effect. The decision does not include the ordinary complimentary pass on which no consideration is apparent, the sum of it being that in all cases where a consideration, of whatever sort, is given for the ticket, the company is liable for damages. The opinion is of general public interest.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL, who has just returned from an extended trip through the Southern States, is reported to have expressed the opinion that the productive industry of that section could be increased tenfold, and that hundreds of Northern capitalists would settle there except for the political hostility and social ostracism to which they would be subjected. This is unquestionably true. Capital is naturally conservative, and the events of the years that have transpired since the war have by no means tended to strengthen confidence. Whenever the South manifests an earnest desire to become peaceful and law-abiding in the sense that the North is peaceful and law-abiding, one of the greatest drawbacks to the investment of outside capital within her limits will have been removed. But this she must do of her own accord; forced submission to law and order will beget no confidence.

WE alluded, the other day, to the report that Secretary RICHARDSON had devised a new plan of making clerical appointments, in place of the existing system of competitive examinations, to which it is understood he is strongly opposed. The essential features of the new method, which he intends to recommend to the President on his return, are said to be the apportionment of the patronage to the States according to population. In the selection of the quota from each State, the several Congressmen are to be consulted. The District of Columbia is to be entitled to one-twentieth of the appointments, subject, however, in each instance to recommendation by Congressmen. It is proposed that the new apportionment shall commence with those States which have not now their proportionate share of clerkships. The subject will probably be considered at the next Cabinet meeting.

THE charges of corruption brought against the United States Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition appear to have been fathomed mainly upon the chief of the Commission, Mr. VAN BUREN, and his assistant, Mr. MAYER. Two others are named as Commissioners in their guilt, but they are of little note, personally, and the bulk of the Commission has been completely acquitted. It appears to have been but a comparatively small matter, at the furthest, the offense consisting in taking the sum of $2,000 from a restaurant keeper for the privilege of keeping a restaurant in the American part of the Exposition, which was taken with the design, as the recipients allege, of applying it to the adornment of the American quarter. If the case be so, the act was wrong, but the motive was good, but if no such motive existed, then the act was both foolish and corrupt. In either event, Van Buren and MAYER should be dismissed as unworthy of further confidence, and so put an end, at once, to the scandal and babble about it.

IN CASIR CUSHING'S manifesto on the Geneva arbitration was intended to stir up the wrath of the English press, it bids fair to accomplish its complete work. The London *Post* devotes an article to it, giving copious extracts, and describing the book as "monstrous at once for its mixture of good sense, nonsense and malignancy," and denouncing Mr. CUSHING as the author of a "gross, foul-mouthed libel on a Judge whom, in his quality of advocate, he failed to overreach by artifices or to convince by argument." The *Echo* treats the book as the vaporing of an angry man, and thinks its publication will "poison the proceedings" of the still sitting Washington Commission. It suggests also, that the money awarded at Geneva has not yet been paid, though whether this reminder is made by way of menace or not is not clear. The *Daily News* says it had no idea "that there could anywhere be found a veteran lawyer, politician, soldier, diplomatist, and literary reviewer capable of such Achilles-like hate." There will doubtless be much more comment in the same indignant vein.

A LOST AMENDMENT.

In 1789, shortly after the Constitution of the United States was adopted, Mr. MADISON proposed in Congress a series of eleven amendments to that instrument, which the experience of the first two years under it had demonstrated to be necessary. Ten of these were adopted by the constitutional majority and were accordingly incorporated in that instrument, but the remaining amendment failed at that time to secure the needed number of votes, and therefore remains in abeyance. This amendment, singularly enough, is just the one that is most wanted, just now, and one which would, had it been adopted, have stopped effectually the Congressional back-pay steal. It is as follows:

"ARTICLE THE SECOND—No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Just the thing, the reader will see, and admirably adapted to carry out the idea which unmistakably prevails in the public mind that all increase of pay should be prospective.

Singularly enough, however, this amendment, which every one (excepting only members of Congress) must recognize as eminently proper and correct, hung fire with the State Legislatures to whom it was submitted. Shortly after it was submitted it was ratified by five States only; in 1792 the number had increased to eight, Kentucky having ratified it in that year; but as there were twelve States, it needed a ratification by nine, to secure the constitutional three-fourths. The States which voted for it were: Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Kentucky, and hence it follows that Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts must have been among those which either rejected it or failed to ratify it.

The Constitution of the United States does not prescribe any time within which an amendment submitted by Congress shall be ratified by the States, but merely provides that Congress may propose amendments thereto, whenever it may see fit, which shall become a part thereof when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. There is no limitation of time, here, and it would seem fair to infer that an amendment once submitted may be taken up and ratified at any subsequent time, even if four-fifths of a century have intervened. The vote of the eight States in favor of this amendment is still a matter of record in the State Department; and if other States should now take it up and ratify it to the number of three-fourths of the present number of States, what should hinder the Secretary of State from then announcing that it had been duly ratified? What if it has been pending nearly a century? The lapse of time has merely demonstrated the wisdom of incorporating it in the Constitution; and although it will be conceded that it is rather a late day to be finding that out, yet in this, as in all other cases, better late than never.

MR. MADISON, in submitting this amendment to Congress, said:

"There are some minor cases in which I also wish to see certain untruthful fake places. That article which leaves it in the power of the Legislature to accumulate its own emoluments is one to which I allude. I do not believe that it is a proper thing, in any course of government, is likely to be abused. Perhaps all the powers possible to take out money to put in one's pocket; there is a seeming indecorum in such power which leads me to propose a change."

The "impropriety" and "indecorum" to which Mr. MADISON here alludes have been committed some half dozen times since these words were uttered, and the last time has proved to be one time too many. The time has come to put a stop to the bad practice, by constitutional provision; and we are glad to find that a proposition is now pending in the Ohio Legislature to take up this old (and almost forgotten) amendment and ratify it on the part of that State. Good for Ohio, if she does it; and if she does, Pennsylvania is bound to follow.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has prepared an interesting meteorological table, showing a complete picture of the past winter over the entire northern section of the United States from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon. The data and figures thus tabulated show many important as well as some curious results. There are three marked divisions of climate between the Atlantic and the Pacific, along the belt of country over which the observations extend. The first division embraces the region from Maine to the Mississippi, and is termed the section of deep snows. Going westward, there is a rapid diminution until at Duluth, Minnesota, it is little more than one-fourth of the amount at Maine. The boundary between the region of snow and a region comparatively snowless is found in the vicinity of the Mississippi river in Minnesota. From this point to the Rocky mountains, across Dakota and Montana, a distance of about nine hundred miles, the deposition of moisture during the whole winter was less than that of a single storm in January between Lake Michigan and the Atlantic. This may, therefore, be termed the snowless region. The third climatic division is west of the Rocky mountains. In which region, as well as east of the Mississippi, there is a great deposition of moisture; while the vast intermediate region, including the basin of the Missouri, the Yellowstone and their tributaries, and all the region northward to the Saskatchewan and beyond, has a winter atmosphere so devoid of moisture and free from clouds, and so healthful, invigorating and electric, that it may be said to have a distinct and separate climate. The general average of temperature is lower west than east of the Mississippi. The progression of the seasons is another feature distinguishing the three sections. In many parts of New England, in Central and Northern New York and in Canada the ground was covered with snow for four months, while westward to the region beyond the Mississippi the farmers were plowing the ground and sowing their crops early in March; by the middle of the month the prairies being clad in fresh verdure and the strawberry vines up and growing. These meteorological data constitute an important testimonial to the high value of the work which is done by the observation of our Signal Service Bureau.

ANENT once a month an item starts the rounds of the press about some family receiving notice that there is a big fortune awaiting them in Europe, amounting always to millions of dollars. These items come with surprising regularity and similarity in detail, and notwithstanding the fact that no one ever hears of any of these fortunes being realized by the expectant heirs, there is something perennially attractive about such paragraphs, and the editorial scissors never fails to clip them. The latest big fortune is one said to be waiting in Holland for some one to come and take it. The "heirs" to this have an agent employed in Holland, and "a considerable number of lawyers in this country and elsewhere," but this has been said about all the other big fortunes, and that is about the last we shall ever hear of either it or them. In the meantime some cunning shyster of a lawyer will work on the greed of the "heirs," until he has exhausted all their ready cash, and then their "claim" will vanish into thin air. All these auriferous "claims" are discovered by legal adventurers, who find in them rich opportunities for bleeding credulous people who are easily flattered into believing themselves the heirs of an extensive estate.

THE attempts of the *Tribune* to deter the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from subscribing to the stock allotted to them, do not appear to be meeting with success. We recently published the communication of "A Stockholder" to that paper, in answer to a malicious article discrediting the report of the Board of Directors for 1872, and now comes another correspondent, who is also a Democrat, complaining that the issue of new company are decidedly unjust, and that they are not to be lahed by any political party in Pennsylvania. The road, he says, may possibly be a great help to Republicans, but it is a still greater one to the whole people, and that, "in fact no Pennsylvanian can, without ignoring the truth, ignore the great benefit the road has been to the State." As to its management, he declares that it is considerably more honest than that of most other roads, and he affirms that the men who control its fortunes enjoy the confidence of the community in every way, good, but if no such motive existed, then the act was both foolish and corrupt. In either event, Burns and MAYER should be dismissed as unworthy of further confidence, and so put an end, at once, to the scandal and babble about it.

THE United States Senate Committee on Transportation, created for the purpose of inquiring into the relative advantages of the several river, canal and railroad routes from the interior to the seaboard, would seem to hold that the most effectual remedy for too much railroad is more river and canal. The programme marked out for the committee is, that each commissioner shall hold sessions in the principal cities of the country, East and West, and find out all about every kind of transportation. Members will personally examine each of the water routes, such examinations to be made with the special view of determining the relative value of each, as they all have their advocates, who are desirous of receiving a share of the attention of the committee. It is proposed, also, to interrogate boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and all sorts of organizations, in order to ascertain the best method for legislative action to cheapen transportation, and comply with the law of supply and demand generally. The plan will be modified and enlarged in such manner as may appear to be required by the result of their investigation and practical observation after visiting the various parts of the country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A couple of Georgia printers have invented a printing press which, it is claimed, will print both sides of a newspaper at the same time. Its capacity is ten thousand copies an hour. The inventors intend to apply for European and Canadian patents.

The New York *Herald* publishes its German correspondence from Vienna in German. This is a novelty which must cause a sensation in New York.

The season for active operations in lumber has commenced in good earnest, and the mills throughout the country are busily engaged in preparing stuff for market.

New clip wool is beginning to come in from the West.

The completion of the monument at the National cemetery in Antietam will be delayed nearly a year, the stone first quarried for the colossal figure having been found so defective that it is necessary to reject it and obtain another.

The services in an Ohio church were suspended a few Sundays ago while a young lady horse-whipped a male member of the congregation.

The ubiquitous insane person who commits murder and is then acquitted by the intelligent jury because of his addiction, is kindly to be cared for in Michigan by being sent to the insane asylum immediately upon such acquittal. So declares a law just passed by the Legislature of that State.

It is a significant fact that a strong feeling is springing up in Canada against the system of government control and ownership of railroads which seems to find so much favor in the United States.

The statement of dry goods importations for the month of April shows a decrease of $6,336,774, as compared with last month. A good sign.

The success of the civilizing experiment with the Creeks and Cherokees in the Indian Territory encourages similar hopes in reference to the other tribes, except the doomed Modoc allies. And it serves to establish once for all the demonstration that idle Indians are not to be tolerated at all, if civilization is to be set up as their final goal.

A Mormon church has been established in Florida.

In a whisky case brought before him a few days ago, an Indiana Dogberry decided that "at 8 10 o'clock until it is 11 o'clock," *On the same principle*, a man who has walked a mile and a half has really only walked a mile; a bushel and a half of potatoes is only a bushel; and if you live in a rented house six weeks, your landlord is only entitled to dues for a month.

The Postmaster of New South Wales is coming to Washington, in his official character, for the purpose of establishing a permanent postal route between that country and this.

It may be worth while for scientists to know, in view of the coming postal cards, that a London man was recently sentenced to fifty shillings fine and six to prison for two years, for libeling a young lady on one of these cards.

It is suggested that our music composers take the matter now in hand and give us a National anthem that shall be in all respects American by Centennial time. It is well known that our National hymn is in reality not ours, the tune "America" being no other than the British "God save the Queen."

A girl of twelve and a boy of fourteen are about to be married in Galveston, Texas. Vegetation was never known to be farther advanced there at this season of the year.

The Postoffice Department will be ready by the first of June to issue official stamps for the prepayment of government correspondence and packages sent through the mail. It was thought that this would be another step with great confusion, but as time approaches for a trial of the paid system, the system it becomes evident that it will work smoothly and well.

There is one feature of the New York charter, the working of which will be watched with a great deal of interest, both in and outside the city. The Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel and the President of each Street Department are given seats in the common Council, and may participate in the discussions, though they are not allowed to vote.

A little boy was once so tender-hearted that he declared he would rather kill his grandmother any time than to kill a snake. A similar instance of tender-heartedness is seen in the sympathies of the *Post* for the ruffians that slaughtered the colored people in Louisiana the other day.

The Central, of New Jersey, and Reading Railroad Companies have negotiated with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the lease of an extensive water front property at New Haven with a view of establishing there a great wholesale coal depot.

A movement is on foot in New York to compel all hotel keepers to supply the upper stories of their hotel dings with ladders to be used by the inmates in case of fire.

Four hundred million feet is the estimated amount of lumber in logs cut last winter on the Mississippi and St. Croix and their tributaries.

Seth Green has just returned from the Savannah river, where he has been to set fish at the work of replenishing the stream with shad. He reports that the Savannah and all the other rivers of the South are much depleted by the process of fishing and neglect of the proper methods of renewing the stock.

The growing use of the English language in Japan is shown in a recent shipment of sixty copies of Webster's unabridged dictionary from Springfield, Mass., to Yokohama.

Some of the commercial papers of St. Petersburg are advocating the establishment of woolen cloth manufactories in South Siberia, near the Chinese frontiers. The plan is recommended by a reference to the immense number of sheep, goats, yaks, camels, &c., which abound in those parts, and whose wool is as yet but very imperfectly turned to account by the natives.

A Virginia railroad conductor has invented a revolving signal light, to be attached to the rear of trains, by which the engineers behind them can tell by the speed of their rotations, as shown by the succession of different colored lights, at what rate the trains are moving, and when they are at rest.

During the year ending April 30, no less than 8,661 licenses to sell liquor were issued in the city of New York. This means one drinking place to every 159 of the population, and the fact is awfully suggestive.

A wealthy New York banker, is building a new steam yacht, which will have accommodations for twenty passengers and a full crew, and is expected, next summer, to make a voyage across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean. He is to cost $250,000, and a $1,200 piano is being constructed for the grand saloon.

It is said, in illustration of the great velocity of the winds in Wyoming Territory, that a gentleman in Cheyenne, losing his hat in the street, rushed to the telegraph office and telegraphed to Denver, Col., requesting that his hat might be stopped there, but was immediately informed that it had gone by, traveling southward.

The story which came from Manitoba, the other day, of Indian chiefs poisoned by American traders, who were in their turn killed by the bereaved tribe, is to-day pronounced untrue by a dispatch in the Toronto *Globe*.

My Kingdom for a Horse.—What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breasts, stings and bruises, the world has ever seen. A man ought to suffer with the Rheumatism who has not tried this Liniment.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. May 1st to November 1st, 2 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is Unrivalled as Nursing Medicine!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Endorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that in all cases the food must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of JAMES PARK, Jr., & CO., consisting of JAMES PARK, Jr., and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., as Crucible Manufacturers, is this day Dissolved by Mutual Consent. Said Isaac Jones has retired from the firm. The business will be conducted by D. F. Agnew at the old stand, No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny city, under the name of D. F. AGNEW.
All claims against the late firm will be paid by D. F. Agnew, who is also authorized to receive payment for the firm.
D. F. AGNEW,
ISAAC JONES.

In withdrawing from the firm of D. F. Agnew & Co., I cheerfully recommend my successor as a practical man, and one fully competent to the management of the requisite materials and skill for producing a first class article of Crucibles.
ISAAC JONES.

D. F. AGNEW & Co.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES
For Steel, Brass, Gold, Silver, &c. Also pure Lubricating Plumbago, at lowest Market Prices. Office and Works,
No. 120 Rebecca Street, Allegheny City.

NEW CHROMO,
Entitled THE CONVALESCENT,
Given to each customer by the
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

H. H. MCCORMICK....JOHN S. ROBB....CHRIS. SNIVELY
McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House

PERSONAL.

W. H. Holcombe, M. D., of New Orleans, is the fortunate possessor of an original Murillo painting, which he purchased nine years ago from M. Aubrey of St. Domingo, and which he exchanged with Marshal Changarnier in Algeria, but banished by Napoleon for expressing Republican sentiments, and who brought letters of introduction from Victor Hugo. The picture is a life-size Mary Magdalen, which Monsieur Aubrey says was a present to him by the Pope in his family, having been deposited for a hundred and fifty years in a French cathedral. He was in great pecuniary distress, and wanted to get to Mexico; he offered his wife, or her weight in gold in the painting, and finally he was compelled to sell it to Dr. Holcombe for $25. There is no doubt that the work is from the hands of Bartholomew Murillo; and as the last discoverers of his paintings sold in Paris at auction for 500,000 francs ($125,000), the Doctor made quite a speculation.

A very interesting civil rights case has grown out of the recent trip of Samuel Hooper, of Boston, to Florida. Mr. Hooper went to Savannah in company with William Smith, colored, the Assistant Librarian of the House of Representatives, and another gentleman. They purchased first class tickets on the Georgia Central Railroad. Between Augusta and Savannah the conductor, with the customary oaths, ejected a colored passenger. Mr. Smith left to leave his companions, and to enter a car occupied by colored people. Mr. Smith is making legal and other arrangements to bring suit against the railroad, and will be supported in the suit by Mr. Hooper.

Hon. James Brooks died, it is said, of an obscure disease in the liver. Dr. Kane died of over-abundant development of the white corpuscles of the blood over the red.

Donald McKay, who figures in the Modoc war as one of the manager of the Warm Spring Indians (our allies) is the son of a Scotch settler by the same name by an Indian woman, and is consequently a half-breed. He is said to be an educated man, and during the rebellion was the colonel of an Indian regiment in the Union service. He now holds a temporary commission in the government secret service.

As might have been expected, Rev. Mr. Ancient, the hero of the Atlantic disaster, is reaping the results of his sudden elevation to fame in the shape of "calls" to bigger churches than his little flock at Prospect. He is considering an invitation to go over to Halifax and become an assistant curate. If he does, Mr. Ancient wants our advice he has H—Don't.

It is proposed to name a prominent snow-crowned mountain in Colorado "President's Peak," in honor of the first visit of a President of the United States to that Territory. The name is such quiet way they hear a President speak more than Gen. Grant does before giving their mountain such a name.

Benjamin F. Murphy, who has been a hack driver in Chicago, and thus supported two sisters, was the successful competitor over fourteen others for an appointment as cadet at West Point. He is twenty-one years old, and a native of Missouri.

It is not an uncommon thing on the Pacific slope for editors to get rich and retire from business. Charles Newell, of the *Oregon Herald*, is the latest victim of this sort.

Cincinnati talks of a monument to Gen. William Henry Harrison, and proposes to erect it on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Already nine alleged brothers, cousins and sisters in law and two betrothed wives have appeared as "next of kin" to administer the estate of the late Charles M. Barras, of "Black Crook" fame. In these tragedies the deceased gent oman had an M. barras de rishness.

Jonathan C. Gibbs, colored, a graduate of Dartmouth, is State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Florida.

STATE POLITICS.

The Chester *Republican* has the following remarks concerning the Republican nominations for Supreme Judge: "Our District is now, if ever, entitled to consideration; especially when we can present the name of as learned, distinguished and altogether so able a jurist as Judge William Butler is known to be. His course on the bench of this District has been marked by courtesy, learning and impartiality. With a proper and discriminating sense of his position, he has never, as some others, dragged his official ermine in the mire of strictly partisan politics, although a firm and consistent Republican in faith. Free from even the taint of suspicion, he has pursued an honest, straightforward course, never planting one jot the dignity of his position, or the force of his convictions. His friends will earnestly present his name to the Convention, and while advocating his elevation, we are fully aware that no act on his part, save perhaps his talents and conceded general usefulness in the position he now adorns, has contributed to making him what we fully conceive him to be—a most desirable candidate, and in this light we trust he will be received by a majority of the delegates to the State Convention."

The Williamsport *Standard* gives a very cold shoulder to the "Liberals" in this war: "The game of milk has been played long enough. The pure, unadulterated out and out is what is wanted now. Delegates who go to the Convention will be expected to act as the representatives of Democratic constituencies, who do not wish and will not accept any whey-wash, half-and-half retainers of any other party or organization."

The Democracy of Greene county will hold their primary elections on the 24th day of May.

At a meeting of the Clarion County Republican Committee on Tuesday last, John Ray, Esq., of Farmington township, was chosen Representative delegate, and Hon. David Mackey Senatorial delegate, to the State Convention, subject to the concurrence of the counties of the district. Jacob Black, of Shippenville, was recommended as a member of the State Central Committee.

The "Liberals" of Williamsport have nominated the following ticket for city offices: Mayor, Henry F. Supper; Treasurer, E. Andrews; Auditor, A. Nelmeyer.

The Johnstown *Voice* says: We learn that several more names are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Sheriff. Among the gentlemen handed are Ed. R. Dunnigan, J. Storm, J. J. Burds, George Gourly, John Buck and another man named Christe. Fun ahead. Politicians say the nomination may go to some one not yet spoken of. Only four names have yet been canvassed for in connection with the office of Legislature, viz: N. Horne, William Bonacker, James Griffin and John Fenlon. Several more are waiting to be asked out—they are modest.

The Democratic committee of Clarion county met on Tuesday of last week, A. B. Barr was chosen Representative, and R. B. Bell Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Resolutions of the usual stripe, denouncing corruption in political opponents and declaring that the Democratic organization should be kept in tact, were adopted.

The Bedford County Republican Committee held a meeting on last Tuesday, at which it was determined to hold the primary elections on Saturday, June 21st, and the county convention on the Tuesday following.

Gen. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, repudiates the Free Trade plank in the National Democratic platform, proposed by the New York *World*. Davis is for a Revenue Tariff, with incidental protection to American manufacturers. He says:

"The cry of free trade is a delusion and a snare, and no one ought to know it better than the *World* as long as we have a government to support the revenue must either be derived from direct taxation or from duties on imports. The experience of the last ten years proves how wholly impracticable the former method of raising the 'ways and means;' and by common consent duties on imports are considered the only feasible and unobjectionable plan for raising revenue. Now free trade means the abolition of all duties, the throwing open our ports to the commerce of the world, and a resort to direct taxation to support the government. If all nations would do this, it would be a good thing, and we should advocate it; but inasmuch as they do not, and as direct taxation is out of the question, free trade is an impossibility. Now why talk about such a visionary project? why urge the adoption of a principle that will for sure to send our grand old party to the tomb of the Capulets, or some other equally quiet resting place? No party can live as such, in the face of defeat, if it has the platform of free trade. No doubt there could be found a party of leaders, but there would be a deficiency in the rank and file. While we are opposed to our party shouldering the knapsack of the free trader, and marching on to endless defeat, we discard for ourselves and it any sympathy with the doctrine of 'protection for the sake of protection.' Whatever duties are necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, we think should be raised by duties on foreign imports, but the rate should be so sered, and article that do not come into competition with our productions should not be taxed. This shorter having been good enough for the Democratic party for more than three-quarters of a century, is still good enough for it, and when the proper time comes we can win victories with it in the future, as we have don't in the past. What the working machinery of the party needs 're-organizing,' its tariff doctrine, so sound and constitutional, does not."

Questions and Answers.
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1873.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you please inform a reader of your valuable paper whether a suit can be sustained before the United States Court for a claim against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and if so, and judgment be obtained, can it be forcibly collected by levy on property or attachment of money in the hands of "Sheriffs" and "Treasurers." Also, please say how the State of Mississippi succeeded in repudiating the bonded indebtedness some thirty years ago?

INQUIRER.

A State of the Union cannot be sued. Hence, no pecuniary claim can be enforced by action or suit against a State. The State of Mississippi having refused the payment of her bonds, the holders were without legal remedy.

It is said that the only government in Christendom that permits suits to be brought against itself, in its own courts, is the despotic government of Russia.

The judgments secured against the United States in the Court of Claims, are not enforcable by execution. It is optional with Congress to vote an appropriation to meet such judgments.

What Is Vitality?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors and meta-physicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, this life sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is shorn of its active power, and that the body it animates languishes. We know, too, such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone the liver and brace the nerves, thereby combatting and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

My Kingdom for a Horse.—What the purse of King Richard could not then procure, all can now purchase for a song. The Centaur Liniment will not raise the dead horse of a king, but it will cure a lame one, and—more than that—it is the most remarkable thing for swellings, stiff joints, caked breasts, stings and bruises, the world has ever seen. A man ought to suffer with the Rheumatism who has not tried this Liniment.

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Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

Torrey's Patent Arctic
ICE CREAM FREEZER.
NEWEST AND BEST.
Warranted to Freeze Cream in 4 Minutes.
Having been appointed Wholesale Agent for the Sale of the above celebrated Freezer in this vicinity, I am prepared to supply the trade
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Call and examine before buying any other.
W. A. McCLURG,
63 WOOD STREET.

FOR RENT.
STORE,
No. 48 MARKET, STREET, completely furnished with shelving, counters, &c.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
Elegantly furnished as a Lodge Room: three ante rooms.
J. M. GAZZAM,
U. S. Law Association Building,
DIAMOND STREET.

DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantenes, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
District North of the Rivers.
H. K. SAMPLE,
Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
B. C. CHRISTY,
Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—
CHARLES JEREMY,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,
Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
*W

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL. ——C. HARMON LOVE. ——JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

——The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c. at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq. broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 3, 1873.

The statement of the condition of the New York associated banks as represented in the Clearing House, reported by the stock indicator, is as follows:

Loan reduced	$5,341,100
Specie decreased	1,600,100
Increase in reserves	$6,941,200
Legal tenders increased	2,000,000
Circulation increased	172,300
Liabilities increased	$8,079,000
Required 25 per cent increase in reserve	3,019,750
Actual gain	3,921,450
Loans decreased	1,600,100

The price of the week puts the banks on the right side of the reserve line, giving them the privilege of increasing their loans; the result of which is seen in the discounts and the lower rates for money.

——In local stocks there is considerable inquiry for investment shares. The Water Commission report their bonds going off rapidly, in fact at a rate that will soon give them all the money they need for the summer's work, when we may expect them to stop the sales of the bonds.

——A speculative movement is to be noted in Telegraph stocks. Pacific and Atlantic selling at about twelve dollars a share, in anticipation of a lease of one line, or of consolidation with the other opposition wires. Western Union has been strong under the influence of a story that the company soon intends to issue a 10 per cent scrip dividend, after which the company is to resume the regular habit of paying a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

——Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	114
Coupons	113¾	114
New 5s	110	110¼
10-40s	109	109¼
Currency 6s	118¾	114¼

——James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114½
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	114¾
United States 10-40s	113
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 6-30s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Currency 6s	114¼

——We make the following compilation in condensed form, from Baxter's "National Debts," giving the most important figures of the debts and resources of the countries named:

Austria has an area of 226,400 square miles, and a population of 35,904,400; her total debt is 3,065,270,000 florins, or about 1,500 millions of our own currency, a florin being estimated at forty-eight cents; the rate of interest paid is about four and one-half per cent. Belgium has an area of 11,412 square miles and a population of 5,087,000, her total debt being 427,825,000 or about 140 million dollars. In 1805 France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium formed a monstrous league, whereby their coins assimilated in weight, value and fineness, and it is to this standard that our new silver coinage is to conform.

The public are pretty familiar with the condition of French finances, as it has been a subject of constant discussion in the public prints for the past two years.

The total debt of France was in 1871 ..£ 997,163,000
And war indemnity loan 166,100,000

Total in 1872 ..£ 963,263,000
Total in American gold ..$4,816,315,000

The nominal price at which the great French loan was placed was 84½ per cent., but

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

the expenses of the operation, including the interest for one year, all charges for discount, exchanges, transportation and negotiation, are to be deducted from this, so that the net price actually realized on French 5 per cent. bonds was about 80½ per centum. The public debt of France is $100 per capita, that of the United States $65. The principal towns of France have in addition large local debts, that of Paris being 1,900 million francs. Germany has an area of 212,091 square miles and a population of 41,034,139. The total debt of the "Confederation" is about £202,000,000, which includes large expenditures for the building of railroads and other internal improvements. During the war the German 5 per cent. loan was placed in London at 90.

Italy has an area of 112,677 square miles and a population of 26,796,255; total debt, $800,000,000.

Spain has an area of 182,738 square miles and a population of 16,301,851; a debt of $481,500,000 has been created since 1820, and the annual deficit in the revenues over the expenditures is about $53,000,000.

Russia has an area of 374,349 square miles, and a debt of $1,500,000,000. There has been an annual deficit in her revenues of about $40,000,000 since 1832, until in 1872 the budget showed a surplus for the first time in forty years. Her five per cent. loan was sold at 82.

The debt of Great Britain stood in 1872 as follows:

Funded debt	£ 730,946,939
Unfunded debt	5,221,000
Terminable annuities	26,715,000
Total	£ 761,382,939

The annual charge upon this sum, including interest and sinking fund, was £26,826,000. The public debt has steadily decreased since 1816, when it was £839,834,200.

——The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c. at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq. broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 3, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	110½	110½	110½	.....	.....	110½
Sterling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Quicksilver	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Wells-Fargo Express	63½	63½	63½	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	95½	95½	95½	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	74½	74½	74½	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Erie	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Harlem	122	122	122	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	105	105	105	105	105	105
Lake Shore	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	112	112
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Northwestern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Do preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Northwestern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Do preferred	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Ohio & Miss. scrip	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Toledo & Wabash	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Toledo, Wabash & Western	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Terre Haute	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Terre Haute preferred	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Chicago & Alton	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & Alton preferred	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Panama	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
Gold, by 20 days	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

——Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn's Central	84½	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	97½	Penn's Adjustments	81½
Philadelphia Co. 6 of S. J.	37	Pittsburgh 8s	94½
Oil Creek	37½	Allegheny Valley 7 30	91½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	66	Cannda Trans Int	6

——William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes Stock Privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1½ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

Central & Hudson	1 to 1½	below	2 to 2½ above.
C. C. & I. C.	1	to 1½	" 2 to 2½ "
New Haven	2	to 2½	" 3 to 3½ "
Harl. & R. R.	2	to 2½	" 3 to 3½ "
Harlem R. R.	3	to 4	" 6 to 7 "
Lake Shore	1	to 1½	" 2 to 2½ "
Northwestern	1	to 1¼	" — to — "
Ohio & Mississippi	½	to ¾	" 1 to 1½ "
Pacific Mail	1	to 1½	" 5 to 6 "
Rock Island	1	to 1¼	" 2¼ to 2½ "
Union Pacific	1	to 1¼	" 3 to 3½ "
Union Pacific land	1	to 1¼	" 2 to 2½ "
Western Union	¾	to 1	" 2 to 2½ "
Gold, by 20 days			
Do for 30 days	½ to ¾		" 2 to — "

The above rates imply first-class names. Inferior names are offered at points nearer the market.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—There was a continued fall of rain throughout the entire day, which has a depressing effect upon trade generally, and consequently more or less upon that of a dull market. There were few changes in prices. Flour was reported unusually active, dealers finding it difficult to keep pace with city and country orders. There was a steady demand for wheat and oats. There was a fair inquiry for bacon and provisions. Groceries are quiet and hold firm at quotations. "Green fruit" has put in an appearance and meets ready sale at pretty steep figures.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Common soda ash 4½@4¾c; refined 4¾@5c; pots 6@6½c; pearls 10c; arsenic 2½@3½c; alkali 2½@2½c; black salts 1½c.

ALUM.—Base's English ale, 6 gallons, $2; 12 gallons, $3; 25 gallons, $5; barrels of 50 gallons, $10; 2, XX, XXX ale, porter and pale ale, $15.

APPLES.—A choice lot will retail at 6c per lb but in fair to good quality at $4@5 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER.—We are reported sales at 4½@5c per gallon.

BUTTER.—Receipts 62 packages. Good to choice lots are in demand; little or no demand for common. We quote: Sugar cured hams 14@15c; canvassed do 13½c; canvassed do, plain 13c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; canvassed do do 10½c; fat sides 12½c; moss pork 15½ for clear; 15½@16c for mess; 16½@17c for prime; do in buckets 15½c.

BAGGING.—Kentucky, 2 lb, 23c; 1½ lb, 22c; 1¾ lb, 20 to 22c; 1½ lb, 19c; wool bagging, 40 to 45c.

BEANS.—Prime white are quoted at $2@2 25 by bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Hand-brushed 4½@5c; 3 lb, 4c; green, 3½@3¾c.

BROOMS.—Fancy, $3 50@4 per dozen; 4 sewed, $3; 3 sewed, $2 50; 2 sewed, $2; 1 sewed, $1 50; parlor, $4 50@5; hotel, $5@6; warehouse, $6@7.

BRICKS.—Fire bricks are held at $25@30 per thousand.

BROOM HANDLES.—Pine Mill rates: three bushel 58c; two and a half bushel 48c; two bushel 42c.

BRIMSTONE.—Roll sulphur 4½@5c; flour 5½@6c.

CANDLES.—Demand fair and prices unchanged. We quote: Star candles 12½@13c; extra 11½@12c; No. 1 12c; mould candles 9½@10c; tallow candles 7½@8c.

CANNED GOODS.—Buckeye's selling at $3 per dozen or $9 50 per case; Lawrence's at $3 25@3 50; Standard Baking Co.'s at $3 50@3 75 per dozen; Corning's at $3 50@3 75 per dozen; Burnham's at $3 50@3 75 per dozen; Hamilton's at $3 50@3 75 per dozen; Hamilton Co.'s at $3 50@3 75 per dozen; Hamilton Co.'s at $3 50@3 75 per dozen; Hamilton Co.'s

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Imperial Banquet at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Emperor gave a grand banquet last night at the Palace. Among the guests were all the native and foreign Princes in Vienna, and the United States Minister.

The newly appointed American commissioners are actively working to get the United States department of the Exposition in complete order.

Great Agitation Among Spanish Peasantry.

MADRID, May 3.—A rumor prevails that General Villarde will resign his command if General Nouvilas accepts the position of Minister of War.

The order issued to General Villarde directing the immediate pacification of the districts infested by the Carlists is calculated to produce and enforce upon the citizens to abandon their homes, and has caused great agitation, with their provisions, has caused great agitation, and the government has been asked to rescind the order and thus relieve the country. A hostile demonstration by the peasants.

Grand Review of Russian Troops.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 3.—Fifty thousand troops were reviewed yesterday by the Emperor of Germany and the Czar. Last evening the city was illuminated.

Repair of Atlantic Cables.

LONDON, May 3.—The steamer Hibernia leaves on the 5th inst. to repair the French cables. The Great Eastern and Scandinavian will leave in the latter part of the month to lay the cable from Valentia to Hoen's Cement. The Great Eastern will then return to repair the broken cable from Brest to shore, the Scandinavian will proceed to lay two new cables between Pisanilla and New Foundland and Cape Race Broken. It is expected that four cables will be working across the Atlantic and five across the Gulf of St. Lawrence before the close of September.

Gen. Sickles Presents the Congratulations of the United States to Spain.

MADRID, May 4.—Gen. Sickles, accompanied by members of the American Legation, yesterday proceeded to the palace of the Ministry and formally presented to President Figueras the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, congratulating the Spanish Government and people on the permanency of government and peace, and denouncing slavery in the Colonies. He was received with great ceremony. A guard of honor was drawn up at the entrance, and the troops presented arms as the legation passed in, and in the court yard a band played the national airs of Spain and the United States. Gen. Sickles was met by President Figueras and all the members of the Government. On presenting the resolutions the General congratulated Spain on the establishment of the Republic and the abolition of slavery. The last act, he said, was a fresh proof of Spain's just respect for the natural right of all men. He continued: "The United States desire the happiness of all struggling countries, and cannot look indifferently on whatever concerns the welfare of the Antilles. Porto Rico and Cuba will now contribute more than ever to the power of Spain, for justice forms the basis of strength." President Figueras replied with a warm expression of thanks.

The Carlists make heavy requisitions for money and provisions in the districts which arrest and hold Mayors of towns until their demands are satisfied.

Royal Academy Banquet in London.

LONDON, May 4.—The banquet pending the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy was held last night, and attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. After the usual toasts to the Queen and Royal family, Sir Francis Grant, President of the Academy, proposed the prosperity of the United States, and in a few words complimented the American people on the development of art in their country. The toast was eloquently acknowledged by Mr. Schuyler, American Minister.

European Markets.

LONDON May 2, 2:30 P. M.—Consols for money 94¼; American securities—U. S. 6's of 1862, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway bonds, 51¾; Illinois 99.

PARIS, May 2.—Rente 58 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—Cotton heavy and declining; middling upland 9d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were American, and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. The week's sales and shipments from savannah or Charleston were 5,000 bales; April delivery from Savannah or Charleston 8⅝d; receipts from Savannah or Charleston 8⅝d; orders quiet; red winter wheat 9s 2d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 25s 3d. Mess pork 72s 2d. Lard 48s 3d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 39s 9d; short rib 40s 3d.

ANTWERP, May 3.—Refined petroleum 42 francs.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

	Cents.
Ed. W. Eckert, No. 271 River street, Troy, N. Y.	3
O. Robbein, 46 S. Water street, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Miss Minnie Jackson, Rising Sun, Ind.	3
Baiser Myers, Johnstown, Pa.	3
Jas. R. M. C. Sloth, Norfolk, Va.	3
D. R. Ridgway, Wabash, Ind.	3
John Kessler, S. Vincent College, West M. Co., Pa.	3
John B. Stewart, P. M.	

Commissioners Elected.

The following Commissioners to superintend street improvements, under the Penn avenue act, have been elected:

HILAND AVENUE—E. C. Negley, S. B. McElroy, John H. Stewart, R. B. Carnahan and Charles Lockhart.

STANTON AVENUE—R. H. Negley, Henry Williams, Frank S. Bissell, John Chislett and W. J. Hackstiff.

Slight Fire on Saturday.

About half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning a policeman while going his rounds in the First ward observed fire issuing from the roof of Messrs. Sherriff & Loughrey, First avenue, to be on fire. He attempted to strike an alarm from the nearest box but it would not work, and he ran to the Eagle Company. The fortunate early discovery of the flames resulted in extinguishing in the morning of the establishment, and little damage was done.

Runaway on Liberty Street.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening a runaway accident occurred on Liberty street, west of Grant, which resulted in severe injuries to a little boy. The horse of Mr. Joseph Plummer, attached to a light wagon, took fright at a passing train and ran off, throwing Mr. Plummer and his son into the mud. Opposite the corner of Grant a little boy, who was crossing the street with his father and mother, was knocked down and severely injured about the head. Mr. Plummer and son were both much hurt.

Narrow Escape of a Train.

The Philadelphia Express train which left this city Saturday evening, made a narrow escape from a general smash up near Nineveh station. Only about ten minutes before the train came along the watchman discovered that a huge rock had rolled from the hill upon the track. He signaled danger, and the engineer was enabled to stop the train a few feet from the rock. The passengers proceeded onward in a course of 30, which they gave to the faithful watchman.

Young Men's Bible Society.

The new Board of Managers of the Young Men's Bible Society met Friday evening and elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President, J. F. Henderson; Vice Presidents, D. Robinson, William Wilson, Thomas Hamilton and Professor I. H. Eaton; Recording Secretary, George W. Campbell; Treasurer, John F. Loy, 28 Fifth avenue; Librarian, Rev. D. McKinney, 55 Sixth street; Agent, Daniel Clark; Executive Committee, R. C. Grier, 57 Third street; Thomas Kane, E. E. Sellers, John Ogden, T. H. B. Patterson.

Shovers of the "Queer."

U. S. District Attorney Scroggs received a dispatch on Saturday afternoon to the effect that four men had been arrested at Lawrenceburg, opposite Parker's landing, for passing counterfeit money. Information was at once sent to the officers, who brought here, and at two o'clock yesterday morning Deputy Marshal W. P. Black arrived here with the prisoners, whose names were found to be John Johnston, R. E. Devoe, and Matthew Goulder. The last named has lost an arm. Fifty dollars in bogus five dollar greenbacks were found in their possession. The proof is said to be conclusive against at least three of the four.

Board of Guardians.

The City Board of Guardians of the Poor, on Friday referred the bill of the County Controller amounting to $250 for maintenance of insane patients at Dixmont, to the President, Secretary and Solicitor for examination, and to report the number of patients in that institution for which the city is liable.

The monthly committee was instructed to take steps to prevent the washing away of the river front of the Poor Farm.

From the report of the Superintendent it appears that there were admitted to the Farm during the month of April, 39 males and 11 females, while 39 males and 16 females ran away, died or were discharged during the same period. May 1st there were 132 males and 85 females inmates of the institution.

After the discussion and action upon other business not of public importance, the Board adjourned.

The Central Hotel.

The prosperity of good hotels is an evidence of the business activity of a city, and as such an evidence of the healthy condition of Pittsburgh's commercial interests at the present time is the pleasure to the unprecedented business now doing by the Central Hotel on Smithfield street, between Second and Third avenues.

We notice that the halls and reading room of this house are daily filled with strangers who are here, not for pleasure, but for the purpose of interviewing our business and manufacturing establishments. Wagon loads of luggage arrive and are carried to the hospitable doors at almost every hour of the day, and every train brings more or less guests to the number of those who are partial to the right kind of Central Station.

These are the outward evidences of prosperity; the secret of it all is inside. Mr. J. G. Barr & Son, the gentlemanly hosts, know how to keep a hotel, and knowing how, do it. Behind the office and bar, the stranger finds an exception to the generality of hotel cooks. Everything is prepared to answer to any number of questions, and not feel that he is either pitied or despised. This gives the tired traveler his first impression of the new house; it is a most pleasant one, and sure to be confirmed by his subsequent experience. Who ever got an impolite or impatient reply from Mr. Anderson of the Central? Mr. Howard keeps the books and adds up the sum total of a week's board with as much humanity as difference to Dorcoil and Greenleaf will allow. When the guest arrives at the end of his bill in city and credit, with all the comforts of a real home. At the table are found the luxuries of the season, arranged with taste and well cooked. This is the way the Messrs. Barr do it, and there is little wonder that they find themselves patronized so generously by the best class of the traveling public. It would indeed be a pleasure to live with so kind and genial gentlemen, if the surroundings were not as pleasant as those they have provided for their friends.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Signal Stations to be Established.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—E. B. Singleton, Signal Service Observer here, has just returned from Washington, where he made arrangements for the establishment of additional stations both on the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers. There are some fourteen stations on the Missouri, and about twenty will in a couple of weeks be reporting on the Mississippi. Reports of water and weather for the benefit of the steamboat interest. Signal lights and flags, indicating the probable weather for twenty-four hours, will be displayed at these stations.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—River twenty-three feet and stationary. Two more stores is expected. Arrived—Turner, New Orleans. Weather clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—River rising. Cloudy and pleasant. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cloe, Bodman, and Kilgour, Cincinnati; Thomas Hall and Ben Hall, Professor I. H. Eaton; Recording Secretary, George W. Campbell; Treasurer, John F. Loy, 28 Fifth avenue; Librarian, Rev. D. McKinney, 55 Sixth street; Agent, Daniel Clark; Executive Committee, R. C. Grier, 57 Third street; Thomas Kane, E. E. Sellers, John Ogden, T. H. B. Patterson.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 4.—Partly clear and mild; river 22. River has risen fourteen inches. Port Lisle—Simonson, Prairie City, Arkansas Belle, Bowman—Armadillo, Morning Star, Bowling Green. Nothing doing.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 4.—Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg; Mary Morse, New Orleans; Quickstep, Evansville; Dick Fulton, Pittsburgh; Red Fox, Memphis; Grand Duke, Cincinnati; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; H. C. Yarger, St. Louis; Smoky City, Pittsburgh; John Means, St. Louis; Jas. Hanmore, St. Louis; Susie Lee, New Orleans; Julia, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—Lady Baum, Memphis; James D. Porter, Memphis; Helena, St. Louis; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Mary Alice, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Grand Duke, Cincinnati; Fulton, New Orleans; Kate, New Orleans; Smoky City, New Orleans; Ike Longstreet, Memphis; John Means, Ohio river; Belle Lee, Louisville; Julia, Vicksburg; Thompson Dean, St. Louis. River has risen twelve inches. Clear. Mercury 66.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Arrived—Stryker, New Orleans; Anderson, Mound City; Adler, Missouri River; Alaska, Pittsburgh; Warner, Cairo; Johnson, Keokuk; Wild Rog, Ohio River; Mary McDonald, Missouri River. River falling slowly here but most of the upper streams are swelling at different points. Clear and warm.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Returns of Sales—Firms Doing a Business of $20,000 and Over.

We publish below the returns of wholesale liquor dealers of the county, doing a business of $20,000 and over per year, as made to the office of the Clerk of Courts. It may be stated that these returns are for the year commencing May 1st, 1872, and are estimated on the sales of the previous twelve months. In making these estimates we understand that dealers have calculated on a decrease of business, owing to the success of Local Option in some of the counties of the State. It will not be forgotten that a year's stocking a business of over $20,000 are in the city of Pittsburgh:

PITTSBURGH.	
Schmidt & Friday	$210,000
Littell & Mechling	145,000
M. McCullough, Jr. & Co.	125,000
Casey & Fogarty	120,000
Arthur, Bowers & Co.	120,000
James McKay	90,000
James K. Lanahan	85,000
A. Gumbert Brother & Bros.	80,000
Speck & Morrow	80,000
Miner, Force & Co.	75,000
M. Bushfield & Co.	74,000
Dilinger & Stevenson	70,000
Smith Bertherth & Co.	70,000
Roedelheim & Altefeer	70,000
John McCullough	53,000
John Bissell & Son	48,000
Fred Evert	48,000
S. S. Watters & C.	48,000
Marshall Bros. & Co.	46,000
Thos. H. Kerr	46,000
A. G. McGregor & Co.	45,000
Hamilton & Jones	45,000
S. McCrickard & Co.	40,000
Thos. Myers	40,000
J. H. Watson & Co.	35,000
Lodge & Shipman	30,000
Wm. H. Holmes	30,000
Kaer & Clark	24,000
Boerker & Simpson	24,000
Morgenstern & Stronse	24,000
Wm. Gwyer	24,000
Jos. S. Finch	23,000
John McDevitt	23,000
Weiler & Co.	22,000
R. E. Sellers & Co.	20,000
J. G. Milligan & Bros.	20,000
Jos. H. Lauer & Bro	20,000
Wormser & Jonas	20,000
S. Klingensmither	20,000
ALLEGHENY.	
J. S. Riepenkride	$ 35,000
Robert Carson	24,000
T. C. Cowden	24,000
Heidenger & Anderson	20,500
Thos. Byrne	20,000

The largest retail sale paid for license was for the Monongahela House, $1,250, on retail sales of $18,000.

THE SOUTH SIDE SHOOTING.

Hearing in the Case—Evidence of the Policeman—McCully and Murray Held for Trial.

William McCully, Thomas Murray and James Doran charged with felonious shooting and assault and battery on oath of Policeman Louis Waltermann had a hearing on Saturday before Deputy Mayor Salisbury. The other witnesses were examined than the officer who was shot. He gave the following statement: On Thursday, April 24th, at half past two in the morning I started up Carson half hour round and came to the office of Deputy Mayor Salisbury, saw a young man here; I told him he ought not to be here and he replied he had to make information against Wm. McCully; told him to go home; he said he would not; I left the corner of Fourteenth street; McCully, Murray, and Doran, were there and began to swear; I told them to go home; Murray and Doran went home; McCully would go home, and McCully said "we would go home and reconnoitre you, and you had better go home, God d—n you;" I then seized McCully; told him he was under arrest; Murray interfered, and Doran took hold of me; I struck Murray; I told him to go home, or I would show him what I could do with him; attempted to pull out my heavy buzz; McCully interfered and my handy slip got entangled in my watch chain; McCully had in his right hand a pistol, he said if I